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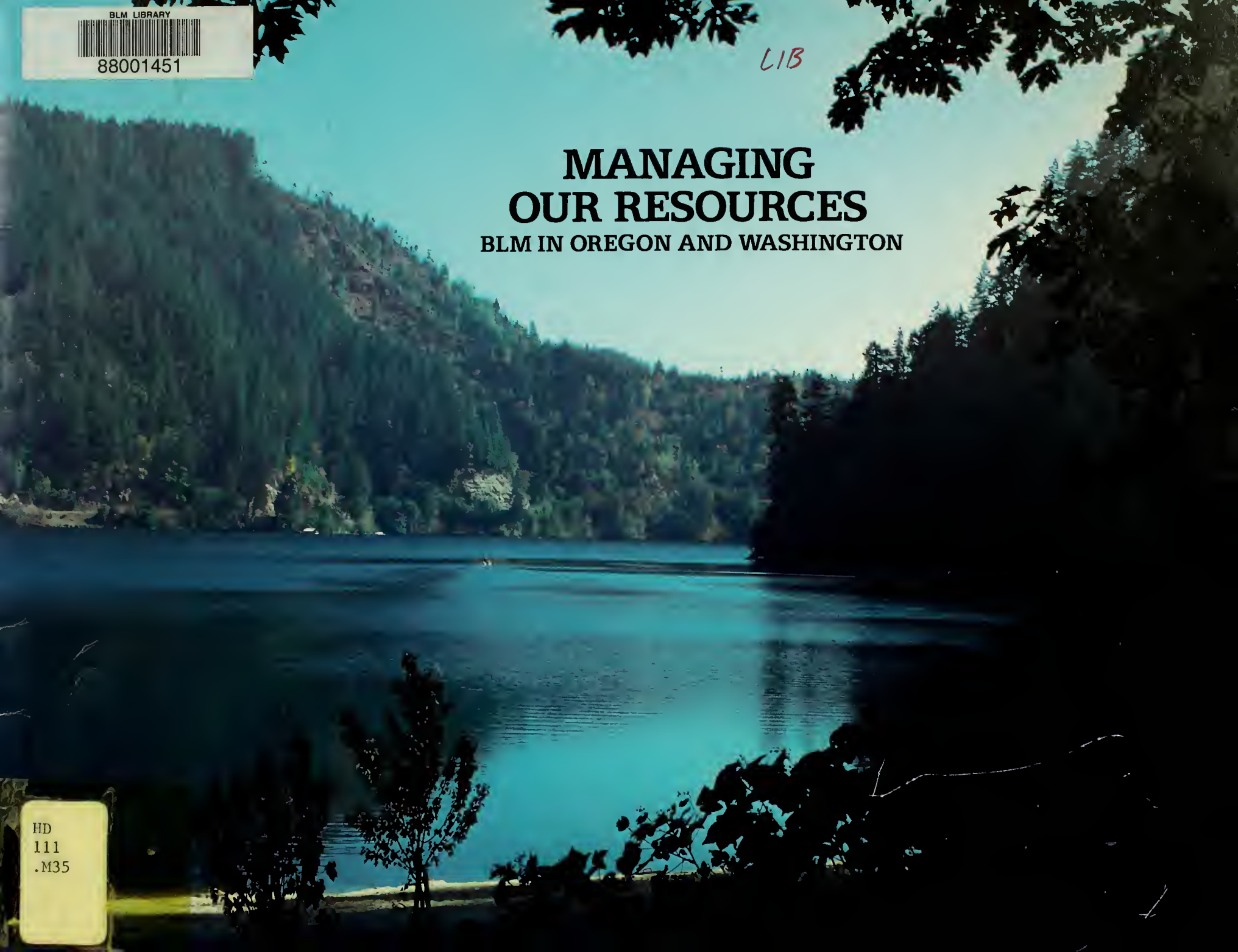

MANAGING OUR RESOURCES

BLM IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON

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MANAGING OUR RESOURCES

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BLM in Oregon and Washington

In the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Congress directed the Bureau of Land Management to apply the principles of multiple use and sustained yield to the lands it manages—in a manner that protects scientific, scenic, historic, environmental, atmospheric, hydrologic and archeological values.

Congress ordered that certain lands be preserved and protected in their natural condition. Food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals were declared to be important, along with outdoor recreation.

Different users of BLM lands and resources have different interests. In this booklet, several resource users explain how the land benefits them and how they can benefit the land to assure that it remains productive for the future.

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The 16 million acres of BLM-managed lands in Oregon and Washington provide great contrast in their topography and in the natural resources they nurture—from the richest of western Oregon timberlands to the seemingly limitless high, cattle-grazed rangelands of eastern Washington and Oregon; from the mild, misty seashore to wild mountains nearly 10,000 feet high; from the greenest of meadows to the near-lifelessness of stark, white, ancient desert lakebeds.

There are dozens of uses and resources on BLM-managed lands, some of them subtle uses that affect everyone's livelihood and quality of life. And, there are direct economic benefits. The 15.7 million acres BLM manages in Oregon and 311,000 acres in Washington produce an annual income of more than $200 million from growing and harvesting timber and forage. BLM invests about $62 million to manage the land every year and about $100 million is paid to the counties where BLM lands are located.

EVERYONE USES THE LANDS

There are campers, loggers, miners, boaters, ranchers, fishermen, hunters, hikers, and others who use the lands managed by BLM, and they all share ownership of the lands.

Even if some never set foot on these lands, they use them in an indirect way as a part of their heritage. The lands are a part of their past and a part of their future. The lands furnish natural resources perpetually, resources that present and future generations must manage for the best uses in the long run.

One of BLM's major responsibilities is to develop the combination of uses that will best serve the public interest. To do this, BLM specialists in all resources gather and assemble information on each area to be planned. They call on the public, too, to assure that vital information about all of the resources is available. They seek public opinion at all steps as they write a plan to guide future management and then consider the effects of proposed actions. The final step is to choose the actions best suited for the resources and the resource users.

BLM FORESTS—EAST

"To prevent erosion, we've seeded all the disturbed areas with grass. It's really looking good."

The Cascade Mountains divide eastern and western forests. The western forest is emerald, damp, and thick. The east's 220,000 acres of BLM-managed forest is green, too, but it is more open and more arid with beiges and browns to temper the scene.

It is the ponderosa, or yellow pine, that is most commercially important on the east side where the soils are drier. BLM's eastside forests produce a sustained annual harvest of 17 million board feet. Ponderosa usually grows slower than the Douglas-fir, true fir, and lodgepole pine.

To improve the forest, the older, more decadent disease or insect-attack prone trees have been cut first, either singly or in small groups. But, some decadent trees are left for wildlife use. The loggers harvest more often, even as often as every five years. This allows the younger and more vigorous trees to grow to maturity. A stand of ponderosa might contain everything from one-year-old seedlings to trees several hundred years old. Ponderosa responds to selective harvesting where mature trees are removed periodically from an entire stand. Loggers cut the trees carefully marked by BLM foresters.

Bullet Blackwell is a typical east side logger who drives thousands of miles every year to manage logging activities for a Prineville firm. Blackwell believes in maintaining the productivity of the forest. "Here, for instance," he indicates a selectively cut BLM forest near Dayville, "we probably won't be back for another five or ten years. To prevent erosion, we've seeded all the disturbed areas with grass. It's really looking good."

Blackwell sees the forest primarily as a wood producer, the raw material from which thousands of products important to the economy are made.

"We're going to keep this forest producing and we're going to see better use of it."

Good tree growing land, nearly two million acres of it, supports BLM forests on the west slope of the Cascades and in the Coast Range—land that can grow as much as 1,000 board feet of wood on an acre in a year, producing a mature crop of 100,000 board feet or more per acre.

A perpetual harvest of a billion board feet of timber each year supplies raw material for building and other products and services—lumber, plywood, particleboard, hardboard, pulp, paper—even heating, power, and health-protecting medicines.

It is not only the rich, deep soils that make the hemlock, Douglas-fir, true fir, spruce, and cedar grow so well; it is the mild climate and the rain that sweeps in from the sea along with the wet fog that makes this a well-watered land where the growing season is long.

"With a well-managed forest, you're not going to see the land depleted. We're going to keep this forest producing and we're going to see better use of it."

That is how Bud Haley, Albany, Ore., sees the future of forestry. He is a western Oregon contract logger and roadbuilder who spends a large share of his time working in BLM forests. He harvests 30 to 40 million board feet of timber and builds four or five miles of logging roads every year, some for his own logging and some for others. The rest of his time goes into other forest management activities such as preparing ground for planting seedlings after logging.

Haley's interests and insights go well beyond logging and roadbuilding. He is quite conscious of everyone's opinions, saying, "The BLM is listening to all groups and that is good. I think some of the conservationists have brought us around to where we realize we have to do a better job. They've accomplished something.

"We have wilderness areas and areas that should be wilderness, but we can't have the whole thing wilderness. We need jobs; we need lumber, plywood and boards. We're not going to maintain our standard of living unless we wisely use our coal, oil, and our wood."

After a crop is harvested from a west side forest, another almost immediately takes its place as crews plant young seedlings which soon spire their way up from the forest floor. But the other vegetation competing for sun, moisture, and nutrients must be managed to insure that seedlings get a good start toward the next forest by overtopping brush that might otherwise squeeze them out.

West side Douglas-fir generally reproduces best after clearcutting, the opposite of east side pine where selective cutting usually prevails. In both cases, foresters plan for special considerations such as scenic variety and wildlife habitat. Other management considerations include genetic improvements and fertilization so that the forest will grow more wood on the same acres. BLM cooperates with other government agencies and forest industry companies in developing better trees.

Forest values such as watershed, fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, and scenic views are usually compatible to varying degrees with a forest managed mainly for timber production. Steep erodible lands are not logged and roadbuilding is foregone on some lands which cannot be devoted to timber production but do provide other public values.

RANGE

"We ranchers are proud of our heritage. Our concern for this rangeland goes deep as we plan to be here for a long time. But, the only way we're going to do that is by taking care of the range."

That is how Mike Hanley, a young but veteran fourth generation Jordan Valley, Oregon, rancher feels about BLM-managed rangelands.

Grazing is an important use of BLM lands, and permits are issued to some 1,800 qualified ranchers in Oregon and Washington who pay the Federal government about $1.8 million annually for grazing about 250,000 animals on BLM range. Numbers of animals and areas and periods of use are controlled to assure continuing production from the rangelands.

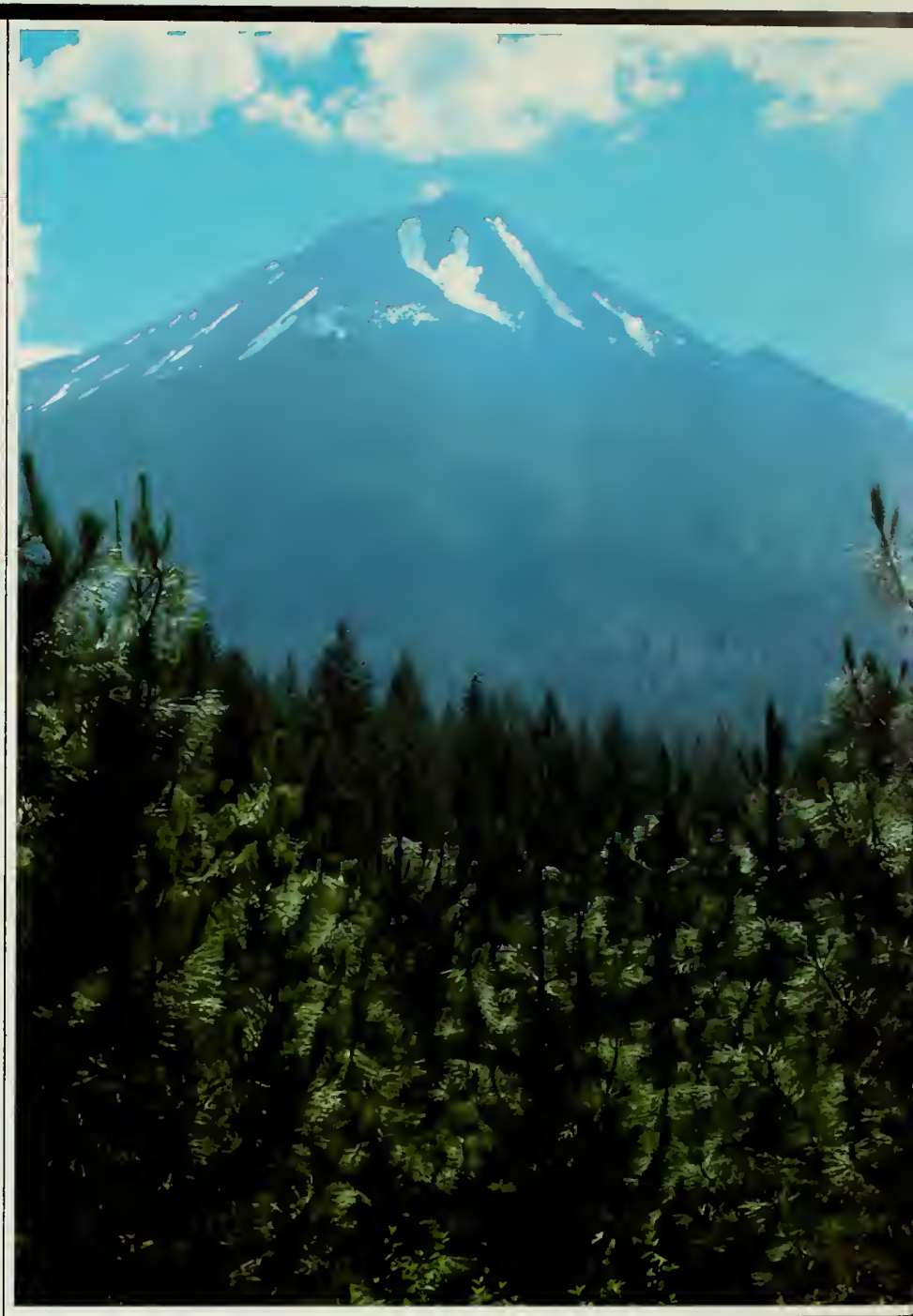
"I think this is the best range in the country," he says, sweeping his hand across the southeastern Oregon skyline. "But it wasn't always this way."

A range historian, Hanley tells of the time when immigrants and their cattle came along the trail, beginning in the early 1840s. By 1852, virtually no grass remained along the Oregon Trail. Sheep were trailed through from California and Nevada, headed for the eastern market. "The land around the springs and creeks was grazed out first; the rest followed," Hanley recounts. "But things are different now," he says, "The water developments have helped by scattering the cattle around the range. Other improvements helped too. Now that the range is in good shape, we don't want to eat this country out again."

BLM analyzes environmental impacts and prepares resource management plans to assure that any actions taken will be in the best long term interests of the land, the resources, and the public. Potential effects of alternate grazing levels, management systems, and range improvement projects are all considered in developing action plans.

Water systems and fencing are built to help manage livestock and provide wildlife habitat. A rest-rotation system of pastures allows a range "growing time" between grazing periods. In some cases, grass seed is planted to increase forage, and restore sagebrush-invaded lands to productivity. Plants particularly suited to wildlife are also seeded.

THE LAND STORES AND PROTECTS THE WATER



"We feel that with proper management, multiple use can be accomplished on this watershed."

That comes from Bob Lee, manager of Medford's Water Commission. He oversees the Big Butte watershed from which six billion gallons of water is channeled westward each year to nearly 60,000 people in the Medford area.

Lee is a slow-talking friendly man who respects the land and its resources and one who understands the multiple needs and multiple services furnished by the public lands.

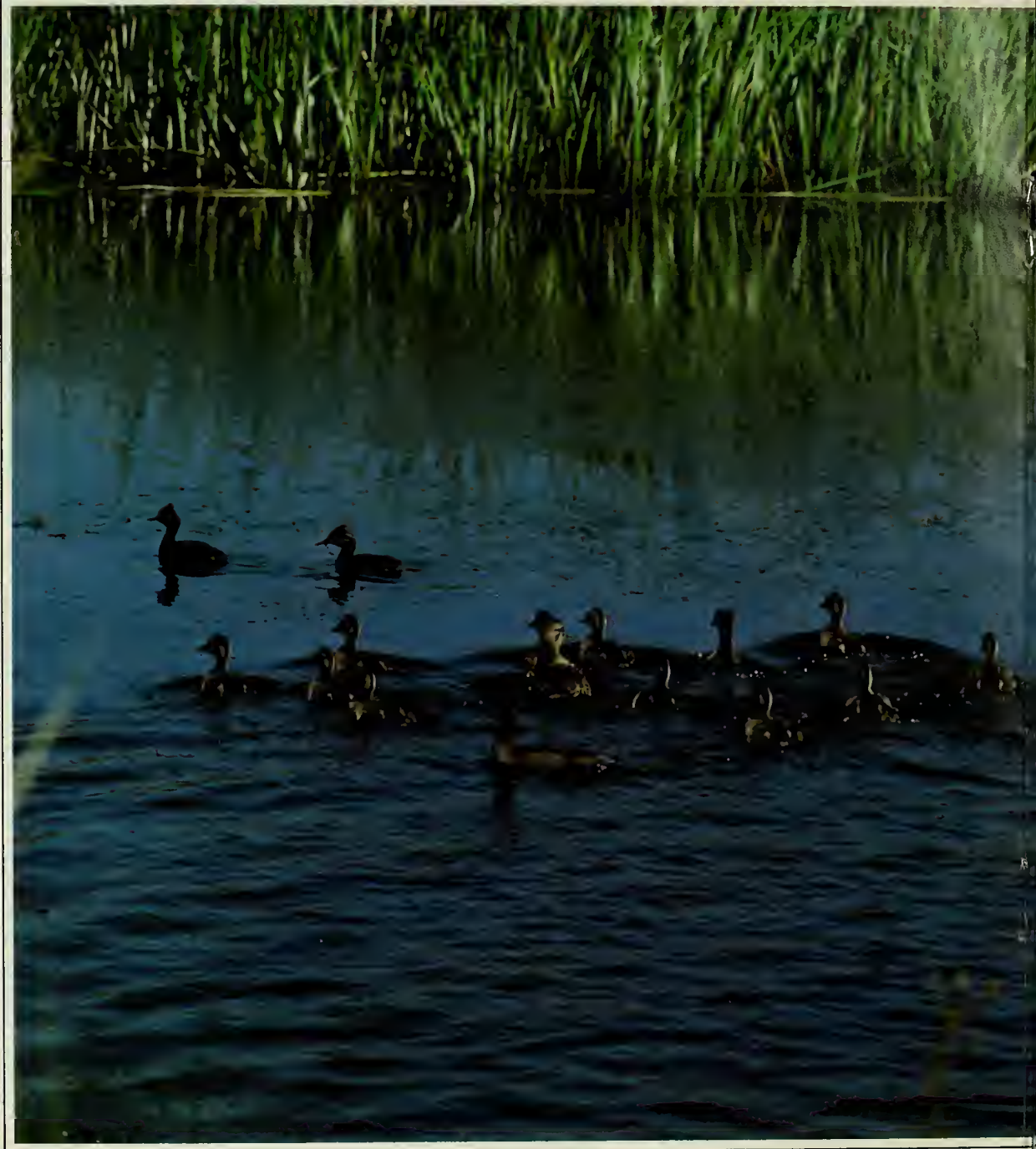
"We have encouraged over-the-snow logging," Lee says. "The major timber stands are on flat ground so it works beautifully. There is no erosion. It's all shelterwood cutting, no clearcutting."

Water is one of the land's most important products, yet the land acts simply as a storage and dispersal center. The condition of the land determines the quality of the water that flows from it.

Trees and brush produce duff—a layer of needles or leaves, twigs, and bark fragments—which breaks the force of the falling water, preventing it from running off rapidly so the water can sink into the ground for future use. Rangeland vegetation does the same. All of the organic material eventually enriches the soil.

BLM foresters, range managers, and engineers locate, design, and build roads in such a manner that water quality is maintained and soils are protected. They consult with their hydrologists and soil scientists to help achieve those goals.

In areas of low rainfall east of the Cascades, BLM drills wells and builds pipelines and reservoirs to water livestock and wildlife.



BLM is the nation's largest manager of wildlife habitat—food, water, and cover for the living things so important to the environment. More than 400 species of fish, mammals, birds, amphibians, and reptiles make their homes on BLM land in Oregon and Washington. People like to watch them, learn about their habits, take pictures of them, or hunt and fish for game species. BLM lands are open to these activities, except when closed because of fire danger, hazardous situations, or the need for environmental protection. Actual wildlife management is the responsibility of state government, but BLM and the states cooperate closely to insure that management methods are compatible.

BLM considers forage for elk, deer, antelope, and wild horses when grazing allotments for domestic livestock are calculated. Enough must be available for all, but the range cannot be overgrazed if it is to remain productive.

Wildlife uses the riparian zones —waterside strips—much more heavily than any other type of habitat. This must be considered in road location and in livestock and recreation management. BLM has 4,745 miles of fishable streams and more than 27,000 acres of lakes and reservoirs in the two states.

Wildlife is considered in managing BLM programs. For example, timber harvests are planned to maintain a variety of wildlife habitat.

Positive steps to improve fish habitat include placing boulders in streams to provide resting areas and building structures to create spawning areas. Juniper trees are cut and anchored along eroded river banks to control erosion. During high water they trap silt for revegetation. Many debris jams have been removed to allow salmon and steelhead access to spawning grounds.

Fencing is used to prevent livestock from damaging natural water sources or the crucial water-side vegetation. Grass, legumes, and shrubs are seeded and planted for wildlife food and cover. Livestock water facilities are equipped with escape ramps to allow small birds and animals to drink safely.

Roads passing through critical wildlife habitats are closed at certain times to protect wildlife.

LANDS FOR RECREATION

"I enjoy hunting and fishing ... I think BLM is doing a good job of looking at these various interests."

BLM lands provide a playground for thousands of Pacific Northwesterners—hunters, fishermen, rockhounds, hikers, sightseers, boaters, swimmers, sun worshippers, and others. They cannot be stereotyped. They come from all walks of life, but their common denominator is that they all seek the fullness of life that the out-of-doors can help them gain.

Some crave the isolation of a lonely ridgetop, broken only by the rustle of a light wind through the sage, or the yelp of a coyote. Some like the muffled stillness of the old, moss-covered forest. Others seek comradeship and the freedom of driving their four-wheel-drive rigs over rough roads in open country.

Still others have specific activities in mind—fishing, hang-gliding, hunting, rockhounding, or just viewing the scenery—activities that are often interrelated.

The Bureau of Land Management considers all of these uses and more, from group oriented recreational activities to remote wilderness hiking, and how they all fit into the management picture to allow the most benefit to all. More than 19 million people visit Oregon and Washington BLM lands for recreation each year.

BLM is in the midst of its wilderness study program, determining which areas to recommend to Congress for inclusion in the national wilderness system. Public knowledge and opinion is gathered during all steps of the process.

Campgrounds and picnic grounds, trails, improved streambanks for wildlife and fish; they all fall within BLM's management activities. Protecting the scenery of BLM lands is also an important responsibility.

Russ Pengelley, a Burns high school instructor, is an avid recreational user of BLM Lands. He hunts and fishes, but most important to him is hiking the open eastern Oregon desert. He says, "I enjoy hunting and fishing. Hunting is a challenge. I guess that's why I hunt. It's a great deal of just walking through the forest. I enjoy fishing, too, particularly fly fishing. I think BLM is doing a good job of looking at these various interests. I've seen more sympathy for these things develop in the whole structure."

UNDER THE LAND—POWER AND MINERALS

Minerals and power sources in many forms are important bounties of the land, even more so since the energy crunch struck the nation. Minerals are needed to farm, build machines and homes, supply energy, transport goods, and maintain national security. BLM is responsible for administering the mineral laws on all Federal lands including those of other agencies. This involves recording claims and issuing oil, gas, geothermal, and other mineral leases. An important consideration is that the environment must be protected during all mineral or energy extraction.

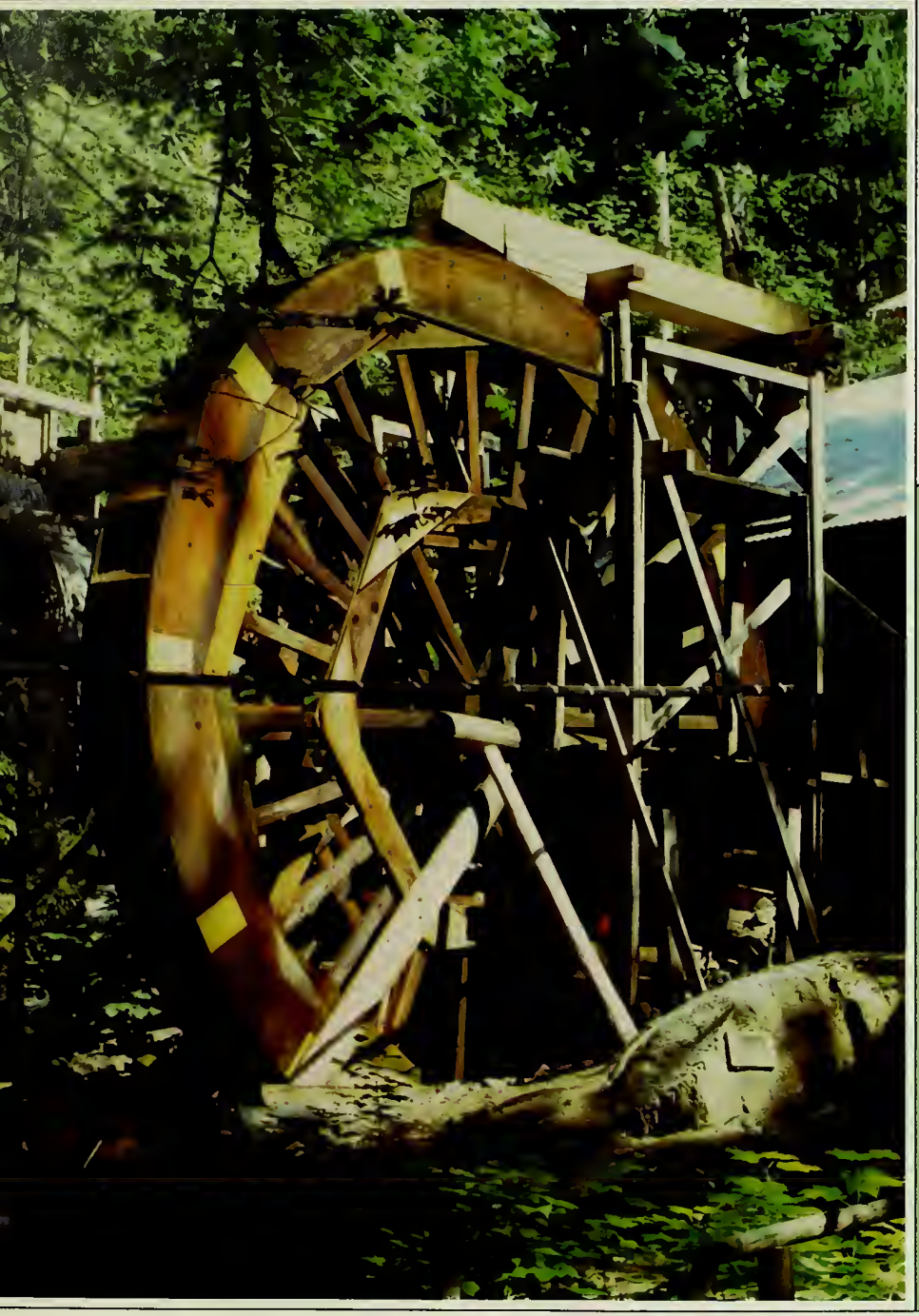
Only a small amount of coal is mined from BLM lands in Oregon and Washington. The most common, but collectively the most valuable resources of BLM lands are rock, sand, and gravel for roadbuilding and road maintenance, as well as for other construction work.

Mineral resources such as coal, phosphate, oil and gas and geothermal, are leased. Mining claims can be filed for hardrock minerals such as metallics and industrial minerals.

Geothermal power obtained by tapping the latent heat within the earth has yet to be developed in Oregon and Washington except for some local heating, although BLM has awarded many leases to allow exploration.

Minerals are non-renewable; they are a part of the earth's very fabric. Wise use and recycling are necessary.

A MINER



"This country needs gold, bad. Gold has a value all over the world. I think there is more in the ground than has ever been taken out."

The earth's minerals are important to all, but the land doesn't always release them easily. Consequently, one of BLM's responsibilities is managing mineral exploration and development on Federal lands to minimize degradation without jeopardizing the country's needs.

When a miner discovers a valuable mineral deposit on Federal land he can file a claim if the land is open to such action. Claims must be filed with both the county recorder and with BLM.

Gold, the metal that lures the small miner most, is a continuing quest for Bob Radcliffe. He has wrested it from a southern Oregon mountain for most of the last half century. He wants to retain that right and sees his work as essential to the nation, as well as to his livelihood.

"What will happen if this country gets into a bind," he says, "like we are with oil today? This country needs gold, bad. Gold has a value all over the world. I think there is more in the ground than has ever been taken out."

His works, first staked in 1896, are on a mountain above Galice in Rogue River country. "In the early days, I dragged all my equipment in here with a mule. (He has worked the claims since 1926.) I've got a lot of sweat and blood in this operation. There is more than 3,000 feet of tunnel on this mountain and I've dug over half of it by myself."

He patented one of his claims, meaning that BLM geologists agreed that there was enough value to justify an economic operation. The Federal government then granted him title to the land and minerals. He now owns the land, pays property taxes on it to Josephine County, and can live on it. The law generally prohibits living on an unpatented mining claim.

HOMES FOR WILD HORSES

Chuck John, Eugene, Ore., doesn't mince words when he speaks of adopting wild horses. He has a lifelong interest in their welfare. But not only the horses concern him; he has a strong feeling for the land and wildlife, too.

"Where the horses have overgrazed the range, I've seen the ground so bare that you couldn't see a spear of grass. They dig down three or four inches to eat the Juniper and sagebrush roots. Horses are stronger and more able to endure than some of the wildlife and they have no natural enemies —except man and starvation," he says.

John sees adoption of wild horses by private citizens as a practical alternative. He refutes stories about the incorrigibility of wild horses, declaring, "I can give you an example of one eight-year-old stud—he's a gelding now—who never had a hand on him until four months ago. He was a big, big old lead range stud. A 14-year-old boy broke him. Families have adopted these horses and the kids are riding them."

Although they are not native to North America, wild horses have become almost a trademark of the West—a romantic sight, sound of hooves beating a dusty cadence across the range, shaggy manes and long tails flowing in the wind. The 16th century Conquistadores reintroduced horses to the new world about 8,000 years after the horse became extinct in North America. Indians spread them throughout the West.

A trace of the original Spanish blood probably courses through some of today's range horses, but many are descended from animals released by ranchers.

"Horses are stronger and more able to endure than some of the wildlife and they have no natural enemies —except man and starvation."

Passage of the Wild Horse and Burro Act in 1971 assigned authority to BLM to manage the wild horses and burros in balance with the land. Resource managers determined that about 2,900 wild horses could live in harmony with the environment in Oregon and Washington.

BLM wranglers, aided by helicopters, round up the surplus instead of allowing them to deplete their range and possibly starve. Each year, several hundred horses go to adoption centers. Anyone with proper facilities, knowledge, and concern can adopt from one to four for non-commercial use by paying transportation and handling fees. After a year of proper care, the adopter can apply for title to the horse.

More information is available from Adopt-A-Horse, Dept. 694G., Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, Colorado 81009.

Wild horse management areas, where horses can often be seen, are located in three BLM districts: LAKEVIEW, Paisley and Beaty Butte; BURNS, South Steens, Murderer's Creek, East Kiger, Smyth Creek, Riddle Mountain, Diamond Craters, Middle Fork, Stinkingwater, and Palomino Buttes; VALE, 3-Fingers, Jackies Butte, Barren Valley/Sheepshead/Alvord, Stockade, Hog Creek, Pot Holes, Basque, Cold Springs, Cottonwood Basin, and Cottonwood Creek.

They Can Be Foes and Friends

Wildfire is often a destructive force, but the forest and the range can accommodate a limited symbiotic relationship with fire as well as attacks from insects, animals, ice and snow, and diseases. Fire is a part of some natural plant successions. A few tree species cannot reproduce themselves without the use of fire which relaxes the tight grip of their cones to release seeds so they can take root. An insect or disease epidemic can clear out a stagnated stand, allowing its conversion to a thrifty young forest. Grass can grow more lush after a range fire takes away some of the competition.

Forest and range managers sometimes prescribe burning, under controlled conditions, as a land management tool. Unwanted debris and brush are burned to clear the way to plant trees and controlled burns can reduce competition to grass on rangelands. Fire can do good, but more often it can spread out of bounds and destroy resources of inestimable value. Insects and disease attacks, while not as spectacular as wildfire, can be even more destructive to natural resources and scenery. Managers must be alert to detect and control epidemics which threaten valuable resources.

BLM fire management people take aggressive action to suppress forest and range wildfires caused by both man and lightning. Following fires, they replant or seed where needed to restore a crop to the ground to prevent erosion and minimize flooding.

Two other problems can be coupled directly to people—litter and vandalism.

Those who use BLM lands can help by picking up litter and by reporting wildfires, vandals, and safety hazards—all in an effort to leave the land in better condition than they found it.

THE LAND— PART OF THE HERITAGE

Wide open spaces. There are plenty of them left in this country and many are managed by the Bureau of Land Management—mostly in the West. However, the spaces aren't quite as wide nor quite as open as they were in 1776.

When the fledgling nation spread its wings, there was plenty of room for everyone. The individualists, the opportunists, the adventurers struck out westward and southward, looking for a turf of their own, a land where they could make a living without rattling up against their neighbors.

Title was held by the Federal government through such authorities as the Louisiana and Gadsden Purchases and agreements with Mexico and England for the great Southwest and the Oregon Country.

Uncle Sam wanted the vast country to be settled and used, with people to farm it, graze livestock on it, or harvest its natural resources. Congress eventually passed the Homestead Act and other legislation granting settlers land ownership with little or no cash outlay.

There were abuses of those laws. The land did not always fall into appropriate ownership, but the laws served their purpose—to encourage land settlement. The Homestead Act was finally repealed in 1976 when Congress decided that the remaining public lands and their resources—water, wildlife, timber, grazing, minerals, recreation and many others—be managed under principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

Because BLM lands are sometimes scattered, an effort has been made to "block up" holdings by exchanging lands of like values with other owners to simplify management for both.

BLM grants rights-of-way for such uses as roads, power and telephone lines, and pipelines. BLM has leased land to other governmental agencies for such purposes as parks and airports. Some BLM lands are reserved for uses by other Federal agencies such as reservoirs and power generation sites.

Another of BLM's responsibilities is finding and permanently marking the corners important not only to the lands and resources in federal ownership, but which are also the base for surveying private land boundaries.

In the Pacific Northwest, land surveys started in 1851 when a cedar stake was driven on a hillside northwest of the riverside village of Portland. From there, the survey spread outward—north, south, east, and west. Surveyors were explorers as well as recorders, often the first to see the land. They cut their way through brush that seemed to spring up as fast as they slashed it; they forded glacial streams where grinding boulders rolled along with the torrent; they wove their way through dripping rain forests so thick that even the midday light was barely enough for them to sight their instruments; they scrounged to find rocks for monuments in the high desert where they worked under the broiling sun. Considering the conditions, the results were surprisingly accurate; but as land values grew, so did the need for even more precise surveys. The original corners are controlling, and today's BLM surveyors try to locate them even when most traces have disappeared. When they find no signs at all, they re-establish the points and set permanent markers according to precise procedures, balancing their locations between corners previously found.

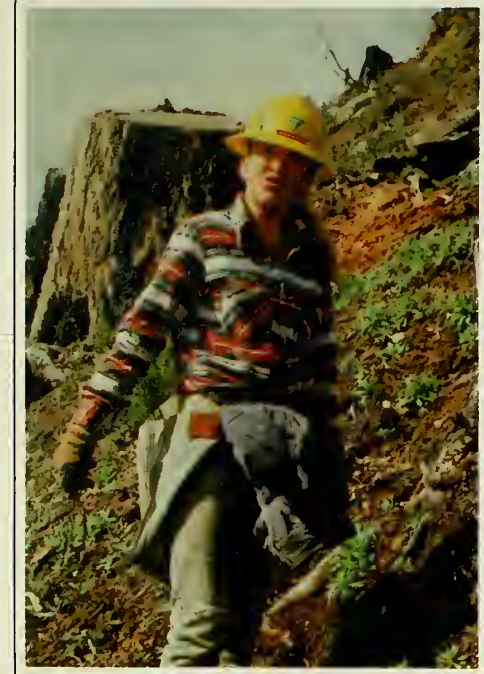
The pioneering surveyors used compasses to determine angles and measured distances with 66-foot chains and, later, with tapes. More recently came sophisticated equipment such as instruments using radio waves, lasers, and other light sources to establish angles and measure distances, miles at a time.

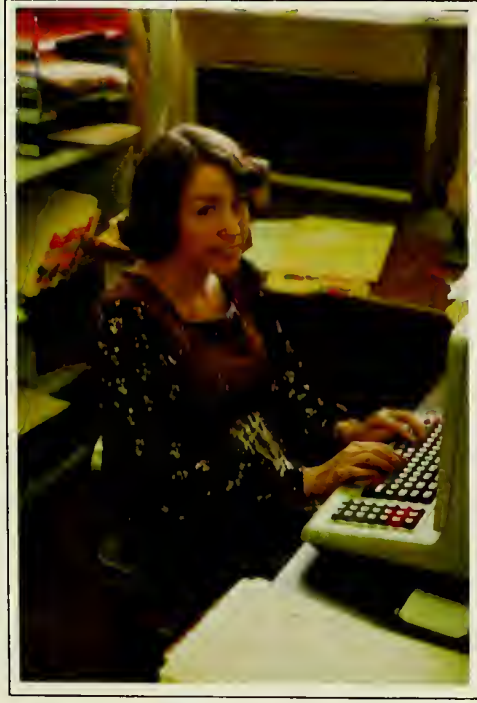
The Auto-Surveyor is one of the latest methods, employing helicopter-mounted navigational equipment. An airborne computer is fed mathematical information describing the location of the corner sought. Starting from a known point and using inertia to orient itself with the earth, the computer directs the helicopter to the precise point of a land corner. In minutes, it can do the work that might have required months by old methods.

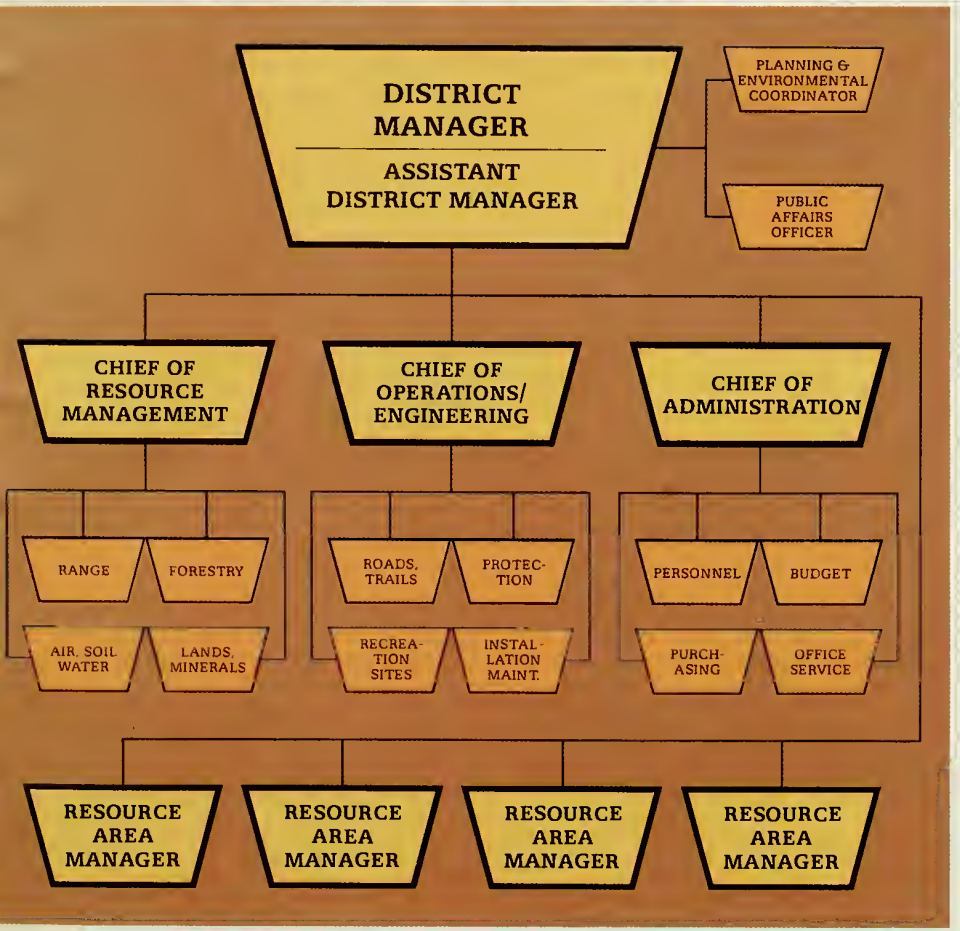
BLM surveyors locate and re-establish 1,000 or more corners in Oregon and Washington every year, retracing 600 or 700 miles of survey lines, but there are still years of work left to permanently mark all the Federal land corners in the two states.

County and private surveyors handle survey work on private lands.

THEY MANAGE THE LANDS AND THE RESOURCES







The Bureau of Land Management is a multiple-use agency in the U.S. Department of the Interior with a Congressional mandate to manage the public lands and their resources so as to benefit the nation and its citizens.

Actually, it is cooperative management. BLM consults with the public in preparing resource management plans and those who use the lands often are the ones who actually carry out the plans. Examples are loggers and ranchers who harvest resources.

The public's most frequent contact is with BLM people who work in District Offices located in Salem, Eugene, Roseburg, Coos Bay, Medford, Lakeview, Prineville, Baker, Burns, and Vale in Oregon. Most of BLM's land in Washington is scattered and is all managed from Spokane. A District Manager is responsible for managing all resources in a district of from 300,000 to more than four million acres. Districts are divided into several Resource Areas, each directed by an Area Manager.

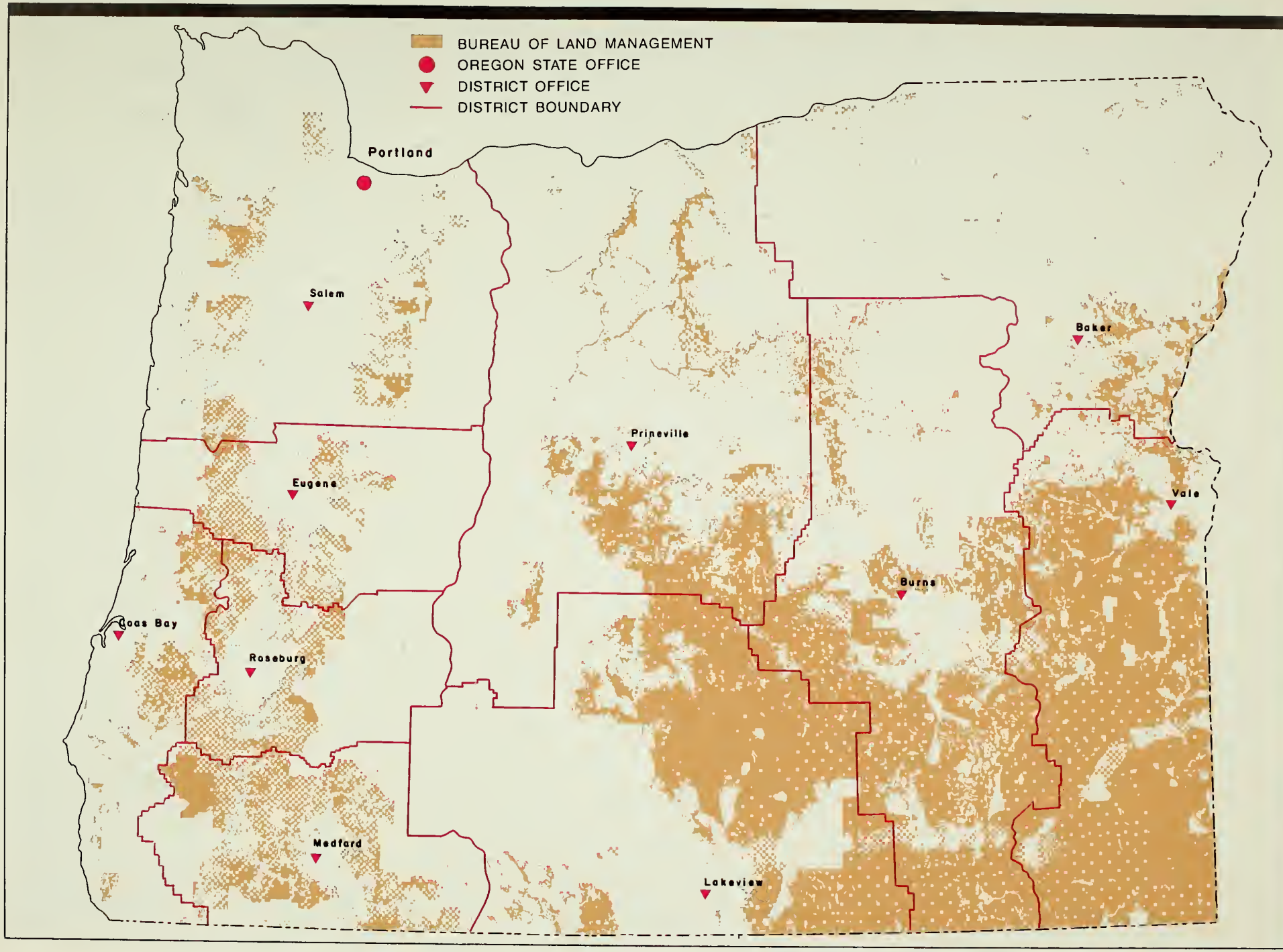
The District Managers are responsible to the State Director, located in Portland. The State Director and his staff guides management of BLM lands in Oregon and Washington in accordance with policies set by Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Director of BLM.

When BLM was organized in 1946, combining responsibilities of the General Land Office and the Grazing Service, it was staffed principally with range conservationists, foresters, and realty and mineral specialists.

With today's more sophisticated management goals, many additional specialists are required: wildlife biologists, landscape architects, geologists, archeologists, soil scientists, public information specialists, economists, recreation planners, environmental specialists, computer operators, fisheries biologists, radio engineers, and others.

They all lend advice and furnish data to help the managers do the best possible job. The specialists, the resource users and the public all feed their data and expertise into BLM's planning system which provides the framework through which resource managers make their day-to-day decisions. The planners actively seek public knowledge and opinions at every step. BLM's managers are always available to discuss land management philosophies and specifics.

BLM OFFICES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Bureau of Land Management
Eugene District Office
1255 Pearl Street
PO Box 10226
Eugene, Oregon 97401
Telephone (503) 687-6650

Bureau of Land Management
777 NW Garden Valley Boulevard
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
Telephone (503) 672-4491

Bureau of Land Management
Medford District Office
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, Oregon 97501
Telephone (503) 776-4174

Bureau of Land Management
Coos Bay District Office
333 South 4th Street
Coos Bay, Oregon 97420
Telephone (503) 269-5880

Bureau of Land Management
Spokane District Office
West 920 Riverside
Spokane, Washington 99201
Telephone (509) 456-2570

Bureau of Land Management
Library
Denver Service Center

Natural Resource Conservation

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.